1 John G. Floyd
2 Obadiah Bowns
2 Emanuel B. Hart
J. H. Hobart Haws
George Briggs
1 James Brooks
Abraham P. Stevens
Gilbert Dean
William Murray
Warius Schoonmaker

NORTH
1 T. L. Clingman, (E. R.)
2 Joseph P. Caldwell
3 Alfred Dockery
4 James T. Morchead
5 A. W. Venable, (S. R.)

1 David T. Disney
2 L. D. Campbell, (F. S.)
3 Hiram Bell
4 Benjamin Stanton
5 Alfred P. Egerton
6 Frederick Green
7 Nelson Barrer
8 John L. Taylor
9 Edson B. Olds
10 Charles Sweetser
11 George H. Busby

Thomas B. Florence
Joseph R. Chandler
Henry D. Moore
John Robbins, jr.
John McNair
Thomas Ross
John A. Morrison
Thaddeus Stevens

1 George E. King

1 Daniel Wallace, (S. R.) 2 James L. Orr, (S. R.) 3 J. A. Woodward, (S. R.) 4 James McQueen, (S. R.)

* Joseph Lane, (del.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

TENNES

1 Richardson Scurry, (U.) 2 Volney E. Howard, (U.)

*John M. Bernhisel, (U.)

RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES.

1 John S. Millson, (S. R.) 9 James F. Strother
2 R. Kidder Meade, (S. R.) 10 Charles J. Faulkner
3 Thos. H. Averett, (S. R.) 11 John Letcher, (U.)
4 Thos. S. Bocock, (S. R.) 12 H. Edmondson, (U.
5 Paulus Powell, (S. R.) 13 F. R. McMullen, (U.
6 John S. Caskie, (S. R.) 14 J. M. H. Beale, (U.)
7 Thomas 1 Bayly, (U.) 15 Geo. W. Thompson,
8 A. R. Holladay, (S. R.)

1 Charles Durkee, (F. S.) 3 2 Benj. C. Eastman

*Delegates from the Territories.

Arkansas

Delaware

Virginia

Democratic majority thus far Democratic majority in 1849

A majority of the House is Democrats elected Southern rights men (21 Democrats and 1 Whig)

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPECT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

With regard to the vote by States, which only

occurs in case the Presidential election is reforred to the House of Representatives, the fol-lowing is the result thus far:

STIMSON & CO.'S

New York, New Orleans, and Mobile Express

Democratic gain

Democratic States-20.

Arkansas, (Secession Alabama, (Union.) California, do Connecticut, do Delaware, do Georgia, do Illinois, Indiana, do Iowa, do Louisiana, do Maine, do Maine,

Tennessee Virginia, Wisconsir

6 John R. J. Daniel 7 W. S. Ashe 8 Edward Stanly 9 David Outlaw

110.

12 John Welsh
13 James M. Gaylord
14 Alexander Harper
15 William F. Hunter
16 John Johnson
17 Joseph Cable
18 David K. Cartter
19 Eben Newton, (F. S.)
20 J. R. Giddings, (F. S.)
21 N. S. Townsend

(LVANIA.

13 James Gamble

14 T. M. Bibighaus

15 William H. Kurts

16 J. X. MeLanahan

17 Andrew Parker

18 John L. Dawson

19 Joseph H. Kuhns

20 John Allison

21 Thomas M. Howe

22 John W. Howe (F. S.)

23 John H. Walker

24 Alfred Gillmore

BHODE ISLAND.

2 Benjamin H. Thurston

T Meredith P. Gentry
8 William Cullom
9 Isham G. Harris
10 Fred. P. Stanton
11 Christopher H. Wil

3 James D. Doty, (F. S.)

143

115

Whig States-7.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, On 7th st., opposite Odd-Follows' Hall

BY COMNOLLY, WIMER & McGILL, At Ten Cents a Week, or TWO CENTS A SINGLE COPY.

To subscribers served by the carriers, the paper will be furnished regularly for ten cents per week, payable weekly. Set To mail subscribers, \$5 a year; \$2 50 for six months; \$1 25 for three months; 50 cents a month. No paper mailed unless paid for in advance, and discon-tinued when the term paid for expires.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, 1 month... 4 00 1 do 1 year ... 30 ou
Twelve lines (or over six) make a square—longer advertisements in sixet proportion.

Advantusma will please endeavor to send in their favors
before 11 o'clock, if possible.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Term commences March 4, 1851, and terminates March 4, 1853. The First Session opens on Monday, December 1, 1851.

SENATE. The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. Since the admission of California, there are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators. The Senators who held over from the 4th of last March were forty-one, viz eighteen Whigs and twenty-three Democrats. Of the twenty-one new Senators, three are yet to be elected from the following States:

California—Legislature Democratic.
Connecticut—Legislature to be chosen in

April, 1852. Cennessee—Legislature Whig.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECT. Whigs in Italic; Democrats in roman—those marked F. S. are Free-sollers or Abolitionists; U., those elected as Union men; S. R., those elected as Southern or State Rights men.

Term NORTH CAROLINA.

Willie P. Mangum - 1853
George E. Badger - 1855 Jackson Morton - 1855 Stephen R. Mallory - 1857 - 1853 Salmon P. Chase (F.S.) 1855 - 1855 Benjamin F. Wade - 1857 John M. Berrien -Wm. C. Dawson -INDIANA.

James Whitcomb - 1855

Jesse D. Bright - 1857

Richard Brodhead, jr. 1857 - 1853 John H. Clarke - - 1853 - 1855 Charles T. James - - 1857 Stephen A. Douglas -James Shields - - -10WA. SOUTH CAROLINA.
George W. Jones - - 1853 R. B. Rhett (S.R.) - - 1853
Augustus C. Dodge - 1855 A. P. Butler (S.R.) - 1855 TEXAS. 1853 Sam Houston - 1855 Thomas J. Rusk -Sol. U. Downs (U.) Pierre Soule (S. R.) HASSACHUSETTS. VIRGINIA.

John Davis - - - 1853 R. M. T. Hunter (S.R.) 1855

Chas. Sumner (F.S.) - 1857 Jas. M. Mason (S.R.) - 1857 MARYLAND. WISCONSIN.

James A. Pearce - 1855 Isaac P. Walker - 1855
Thomat G. Pratt - 1857 Henry Dodge - - 1857

Henry S. Foote (U.) - 1853 Jefferson Davis (S.R.) 1857 Messrs. Foote and Davis, of Mississippi, have resigned. Of the members elect, and those holding over, thirty-four are Democrats, twenty-one are Whigs, and four Free-soilers. Of the Free-soilers, Hale and Seward were elected by a union of Whigs and Free-soilers; Sumner and Chase were elected by Democrats and Free-soilers combined. Dodge, (Democrat,) of Wis-consin; Fish, (Whig.) of New York; Foote, (Whig,) of Vermont; and Wade, (Whig,) of Ohio, are also put down by some as Free-soilers

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House consists of two hundred and thirty-three members and four Territorial dele-gates. These delegates, however, have no vote. Annexed are the names of the

John Bragg, (S. R.) 5 George S. Houston 2 James Abererombie 6 W. R. W. Cobb 3 Samp. W. Harris, (S. R.) 7 Alex. White ARKANSAS. 1 Charles Chapman 2 C. M. Ingersoll 3 C. F. Cleveland 4 O. S. Seymour 1 Edward P. Marshall 2 - McCorkle 1 George R. Riddle 1 Edward C. Cabell 2 James Johnson, (U.) 3 David J. Bailey, (S. R.) 4 Charles Murphy, (U.)

6 Willis A. Gorman 7 John G. Davis 8 Daniel Mace 9 Graham N. Fitch

1 Lincoln L. Clark 2 Bernhardt Henn KENTOCKY.

6 Addison White

7 Humphrey Marzhall

8 John C. Breckinridg

9 J. C. Mason

10 R. C. Stanton Linn Boyd Benj. E. Grey Presley Ewing William T. Woo

Louis St. Martin, (S. R.) 3 Alex. G. Penn, (S. R.)
J. Aristide Landry 4 Isaac E. Morse (S. R.) MAINE.
5 Ephraim K. Smart
6 Israel Washburn, jr.
7 Thomas J. D. Fuller Moses McDonald
John Appleton
Robert Goodenow
Charles Andrews

MASSACHUSETTS. William Appleton Robt. Rantoul, jr., (F.S.) James H. Duncan B. Thompson Charles Allen, (F. S.) 6 George T. Davis
7 John Z. Goodrich
8 Horace Mann, (F. S.)
9 Orin Fowler
10 Zeno Soudder

New York, New Orleans, and Mobile Express,
CONNECTING with the swiftest and most responsible
expresses between the principal towns in Maine, New
Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Lower Canada, New York State, belsaware, Pennsylvania, Maxyland, District of Columbis, Indiana, Ohio,
Illinois, the Western States generally, the Mississippi and
Alabama river towns, and the prominent places in Georgia and the Carolinas.

Our facilities are so extensive and perfect that we can
secure the safe and speedy transportation of freight,
trunks, packages, and valuable parcels, from one end of
the country to the other, and between the most remote
points. MARTLAND.
4 Thomas Y. Welsh
5 Alexander Evans
d O Joseph S. Cuttenau MICHIGAN

3 James I. Conger 1 John F. Darby 2 Gilchrist Porter 3 John G. Miller

points.

From our many years' experience in the express business, while connected with Meears. Adams & Co., and our numerous advantages in other respects, (not the least of which is the confidence and patronage of the New York community,) we feel assured that we shall never cease to give the most entire satisfaction to our friends, the jewellers, bankers, and merchants generally.

We beg leave to call attention to our California Express from New Orleans, and our Express between New Orleans and Mobile.

Officer: St. Charles Heigh New York and St. Charles Heigh New York and New Orleans. offices: St. Charles Hotel Building, New Orleans, and 19 Wall street, New York. 3 Wm. McWillie, (S. R.) 4 A. B. Dawson, (U.)

• H. H. Sibley, (del.) C. H. VAN PATTEN, M. D., Office near Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, Charges New York and Philadelphis prices, and guaran-ties his work to be equal to any done in those cities. NEW HAMPSHIRE.
) 3 Jared Perkins
to 4 Harry Hibbard

4 Harry Hibbard

NEW YORK.

18 Preston King (F. S.)

19 Willard Ives

20 Timothy Jonkins

21 William W. Snow

22 Henry Bennett

23 Leander Babcook

18 24 Daniel T. Jones

25 Thomas Y. How, jr.

26 H. S. Wilbridge

27 William A. Suckett

17. 28 Ab. M. Schermerhorn

29 Jeletiah Hosford

30 Reuben Hobie

31 Frederick S. Martin

32 S. G. Haven

33 Aug. P. Huscall

34 Lorenzo Durrows

NEW JREST. JOSEPH WIMSATT. GROCERIES, WINES, TEAS, & LIQUORS,

Cor. of Pennsylvania Avenue and Thirteenth street, may 26 WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. d & y SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
A THE BIBLE DEPOSITORY, corner of E and 10th
streets. [sep 1—tf] JAMES NOURSE. J. MCNEALE LATHAM,

J. MCNEALE LATHAM,
Attorney at Law,
Will practise in the several courts of the District of
Columbia.
Office on 4½ street, near First Presbyterian Church,
jy 16—tf

JNO. B. KIBBEY & CO., PINE GROCERIES, WINES, AND LIQUORS. No. 5, opposite Centre Market, Washington City, D. C.

GEORGE E. KIRK, House and Sign Painter, and Glazier,
South side Louisiana avenue, between 6th and 7th streets,
(Dwelling South F street, between 7th and 8th streets,
Island,) is prepared to execute to order all descriptions of
work in his line.

J. A. KIRKPATRICK,
MARBLE AND FREE-STONE CUTTER;
E street, between 13th and 14th, Washington City, D. C.
MARBLE MANTLES, Monuments, Tombs, Head and
Foot Stones, &c., constantly on hand, of the best
quality and workmanship. All kinds of Stone, for Building, &c. All kinds of work in his line faithfully executed
at the shortest notice.

Ap 16—tf

JAMES W. SHEAHAN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

PRACTISES in the Courts of the District, and proceduter claims of every description before the several Executive Departments and before Congress.

As office and residence 21st street, two doors north of H.

Old Wines, Liquors, Segars, Fresh Foreign Fruits, Comestibles, etc., FOR SALE BY JAMES T. LLOYD, Pennsylvania avenue, 3 doors east of Fifteenth street.
may 17—1y

5 Armistead Burt, (S. R.) 6 William Aiken, (S. R.) 7 Wm. F. Colcock, (S. R.) THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN. A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to African Colonization and Civilization THE undersigned propose to publish, in the City of Washington, a weekly newspaper, bearing the above title, and dedicated to a sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country and mankind. They will endeavor to impress upon the People and Government of the United States and of the several States the importance of colonizing in Africa, with their own consent, the free people of color of this country, and such as may become free. They will communicate to the public all important information they may obtain in regard to the Geography, Exploration, Resources, Commerce and Population of Airica; the state of the Slave Trade, and the measures best adapted for its suppression; and will enforce the duty of union among all Christian denominations in efforts to diffuse the knowledge of our Arts, Liberty, and Christianity, among the barbarous people of that Continent.

They will aim to render the Journal an instructive and useful Family Newspaper, and to secure for its columns, as the public favor shall enable them, contributions, literary and scientific, of decided merit.

The Curustian Statesman will be of the size of the Home Journal or National Era, and exceed in size the Intelligencer or the Union of this city; and, with but few advertisements, will be nearly filled with matter designed to be of Interest to its readers.

It will be printed with new type, on fine white paper, and, in mechanical execution, be equal to the heat news. to Literature and General Intelligence.

It will be printed with new type, on fine white paper nd, in mechanical execution, be equal to the best news papers in the country.

TERMS.—The Christian Statesman will be two dollars:

TEMES.—The Constitute Scatesman will be two dollars a year, payable in advance.

Postmasters or others, who may be pleased to act as voluntary agents, will be responsible to those who may pay over to them subscriptions; and to the order of such agents, or to any who may make remittances for the Christian Statesman, it will be supplied on the following

Single copy for one year
Single copy for six months
Three copies for one year
Six copies for one year Six copies for one year - 10 00
Twenty copies for one year - 30 00
Twenty copies for six months - 15 00
The first number of this paper may be expected to appear early in August, and it is desired that those who are disposed to further its great objects, by their patronage should indicate their wishes before that time. Orders and communications, addressed (post paid) to Gurley & Good loe, will receive immediate attention.

R. R. GURLEY, D. R. GOODLOE. D. R. GOODLOK.

Colonization Rooms, Washington, June II, 1851.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Scolety, held on the 10th instant, the Secretary laid before the Committee the Prospectus of a newspaper, to be called the Christian Statesman, and to deduced "to sound morality in Polities, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest their country"—to be published in this city, by the Rev R. R. Gurley and D. R. Goodloc; after the reading of which, it was

Resolved, That we cordially and earnestly recommen he Christian Statesman to the patronage of the friends of African Colonization throughout the United States. June 16— W. McLAIN, Sec. Am. Col. Soc.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

Owing to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treaties to be furnished by the historian at a future day. Whoever reads these periodicals obtains a correct and connected account of all the important political events of the Old World, as they occur, and learns the various conclusions drawn from them by the leading spirits of the age. The American publishers therefore deem it proper to call renewed attention to the works they publish, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

s their list, viz.:
The London Quarterly Review,
The Edinburgh Review,
The North British Review,
The Westminster Review, and
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magaine.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three greatest parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical; "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" ilberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge. It was originally edited by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as herstofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steemers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful corpies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac rimile of the Edinburgh edition.

TERMS:

For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00 per annum. For any two, For any three, For all four of the Reviews, For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00 For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00 For Blackwood and four Reviews, 10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

**Premittances and communications should be always addressed, post paid or franked, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO. 79 Fulton street, New York. Entrance 54 Gold st. AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

The Waves. BY HAYARD TAYLOR. Children are we
Of the restless sea,
ing in anger or sparkling in glee,
We follow our race, In shifting chase
Over the boundless ocean space?
Who hath b-beld when the race begun?
Who shall behold it run?

w no shall behold it run?

When the smooth airs keep
Their noontide sleep.
We dimple the cheek of the dreaming deep;
When the rough winds come
From their cloudy home.
At the tap of the hurricane's thunder drum,
Deep are the furrows of wrath we plough,
Ridging his darkened brow!

Over us born,
The uncleaded Morn
Trumpets her joy with the Triton's horn,
And sun and star
By the thousands are
Orbed in our glittering hear and far;
The splandor of Heaven, the pomp of day,
Shine in our laughing spray! We murnur our spell
Over sand and shell;
We girdle the reef with a foaming swell;
And bound in the vice
Of the Arctic ice,
We build us a palace of grand device—
Walls of crystal and splintered spires,
Flashing with diamond fires!

In the endless round
Of our motion and sound,
The immost dwelling of Beauty is found,
And with voice of strange
And solemn change,
The elements speak in our world-wide range,
Harping the terror, the might, the mirth,
Sorrows and hopes of Earth!

Ignorance and Crime.

According to official reports the whole num-ber of persons convicted of crimes in the State f New York, from 1840 to 1848, inclusive, was

Facts, such as these, should be carefully canvassed by those who go against the free-school
system in this and other States. Who, not
blinded by the essential oil of selfishness, cannot see that crime goes with ignorance? Nearly
one-half the number of persons convicted of
crime in this State, in eight years, had no education whatever; while 13,000, or forty-seven
per cent. of the whole, were able merely to read
and write. Only 128 or less than half of one

The military power of Russia makes a strong and write. Only 128, or less than half of one per cent. were well educated intellectually. Their moral and social education is not stated, but we have a right to presume this was grossly neglected, or that the persons were led into sin by crafty associates, or, what is perhaps worse, by the stern temptation of pinching want.

There are five species of education which every child, whether born in riches or poverty, in or out of 'wedlock, has a right to claim of society, namely, intellectual, moral, social, physical, and industrial; and society having this tle headway in her efforts for a hundred years young, unsophisticated, breathing mortal, or at European conquest. She has beaten the rather mmortal, in its midst, is bound, by the Poles, the Turks, and the Hungarians; acting most imperious duty, either to let him die at or to reed, clothe, and develop his body; expand and inform his mind; give his moral faculties a right direction; and furnish his social faculties with appropriate stimular stead of the winter, he would have fies a right direction; and furnish his social faculties with appropriate stimulus among good society, and to teach his head and his hands some honest occupation, by means of which, as soon as he is old enough, he may procure all that is necessary for his mind and body. This, and only this, is worthy the name of edu-

costs less, by more than one-half, to educate a child, and teach him a trade, than it does to try, convict, and support a criminal in prison, as has recently been shown by statistics; so

abundant support, and "to let" might be written on all our prisons. Our ministers of criminal justice, our sheriffs, constables and policemen might then have the premises for school-houses, stores or workshops, and do good to mankind instead of, as now, spending their lives in trying to detect and punish evil.

When will the world awake to a true sense of its duties to the rising generation in respect to education? How long will sin and misery curse the race through a want of wisdom, and an enlarged spirit of noble, but just benevo-lence? Pulpit orators may become hourse in teaching abstract theology and morality; the press may groan with its voluminous burdens of transcendental philosophy; reformers may croak over particular evils, nay, these agencies onorable graves, until a broad and manly philanthropy shall make thorough work of universal education in its largest acceptation; until ting wisdom which marks every step of the all the powers and faculties are trained in hartial element a thorough education to an honor- gloomy forebodings. - Richmond Dispatch.

able and remunerative occupation.

We beg to insist upon and enforce the proposition, that, from a want of proper business training to a pursuit, which, with common pru-dence, industry, and skill, will yield a good sup-port, thousands become vicious vagamonds, who otherwise would pursue an honest course, re-spectable and respected. We may thunder the terrors of the law at idle, unskilled bands and hungry stomachs, yet men will steal, lie, and cheat before they will starve. The pinchings of want, and a dreary winter, drive many a man who would be honest to crimes intended merely to secure winter-quarters, a home, a shelter, and a table in a prison.

Shall politicians and paltry demagogues backed by a few narrow-souled sons of Shylock. be permitted to deny to all an education at the public charge? Forbid it, spirit of the 19th century!, Thank God! such men cannot deny Buy every thing you don't want; pay for no-

Texas .- The Democratic State Convention will assemble on the 8th of January at Austin Russia.

The recent Kossuth demonstrations in England, and the evident and almost irresistible influence which Russia exercises over European

it is said that there are vast ranges of pastures, the favorite places of those mounted hordes, who, in invasion or defence, constitute a most formidable portion of the Russian military power. The heart of the empire is occupied by lands of the greatest fertility, producing in most unlimited abundance all that is necessary to the sustenance and comfort of man. In its to the sustenance and comfort of man. In its southern latitudes the vine, the apricot, and the peach ripen beneath a sky as genial as that of our own sunny South, and vast fields of roses, which, in the language of an elegant writer, perfume the air for miles around, flower in luxuriant beauty on the shores of the Danube. The present population of Russia in Europe is about 60,000,000, and it is computed to double in about half a century. European Russia supports a population of at least 200,000,000. But, immense as is Russia in Europe. it dwindles into insignificance when compared to a seven was appointed to ascertain whether it was the wing of a Madagascar or Canada bat. The committee sat three weeks, and, after consulting Buffon's Natural History and Gold-miles and Fundamental History rope, it dwindles into insignificance when compared with the Asiatic portion of the empire. That portion amounts to 5,250,000 square miles, or more than an eighth of the whole terresof New York, from 1840 to 1848, inclusive, was 27,949. Of these 1,182 were reported as having received a "common education," 414 as 11,000,000; but, if peopled densely as Great having a "tolerably good education," and 128 Britain, it would support 500,000,000, which, with the 300,000,000 which European Russia is capable of supporting, would present a population whatever.

Facts, such as these, should be carefully canFacts, such as these, should be carefully canis staggered in the attempt to picture an empire occupying one-eighth of the earth's surface in-

The military power of Russia makes a strong display upon her muster-rolls. These musterrolls show 850,000 infantry, and 250,000 cavalry, though Alison, an accurate historian, computes that the true estimate of the Russian army for offensive war would be 400,000 infantry, 100,000 horse, and 50,000 artillery men in the field. This is undoubtedly a large force, but we have seen no evidence of late of Russian military success which indicates to our minds any immediate danger to Europe. She has made but litin concert, however, in some of these cases, with others, and availing herself of the aid of

cation. Give every human being this, and it is our earnest conviction, that it would reduce of we appeal to all dispassionate minds whether our earnest conviction, that it would reduce of-fences against our criminal code to an absolute nonentity. We appeal to all dispassionate minds whether it is not one of the strangest things ever re-corded in the annals of human inconsistency, onentity.

If, with all the ignorance, positively vicious corded in the annals of human inconsistency, that Great Britain should lavish all her denuntraining, poverty, and no business education, ciations of slavery upon America, and say not we find so small a per centage of the entire comwe find so small a per centage of the entire community amenable to law by crime, how might bracing more than thirteen times the same little town of Newport, in Shropshire, in the bracing more than thirteen times the same little town of Newport, in Shropshire, in the bracing more than thirteen times the same little town of Newport, in Shropshire, in the bracing more than thirteen times the same little town of Newport, in Shropshire, in the bracing more than thirteen times the same little town of Newport, in Shropshire, in the bracing more than thirteen times the same little town of Newport, in Shropshire, in the bracing more than thirteen times the same little town of Newport, in Shropshire, in the bracing more than thirteen times the same little town of Newport, in Shropshire, in the bracing more than thirteen times the same little town of Newport, in Shropshire, in the bracing more than thirteen times the same little town of Newport, in Shropshire, in the bracing more than thirteen times the same little town of Newport, in Shropshire, in the bracing more than thirteen times the same little town of Newport, in Shropshire, in the bracing more than thirteen times the same little town of Newport, in Shropshire, in the bracing more than thirteen times the same little town of Newport, in Shropshire, in the bracing more than thirteen times the same little town of Newport, in Shropshire, in the little town of Newport, in Shropshire dition than that of the pensantry of Ireland. "The laborers on a Russian estate," says Mr. Alison, "constitute, as they formerly did in the West Indies, the chief part of its value; and that those short-sighted, miserly hunkers who oppose free public schools stand in their own lightfin a pecuniary sense.

Give us free schools, and teach all the people how to obtain, by honorable toil, an honest and of the maimed, or in old age, are important advantages to the laboring classes, even in the most favorable circumstances. The long want of such maintenance and care for the poor is the true secret of the misery of Ireland. It would be a real blessing to its inhabitants, in lieu of the destitution of freedom, to obtain the protection of slavery. Stripes, insults and compulsory labor are no light evils; but they are as nothing, compared to the wasting agonies of famine, and the violence of ill-directed and ungovernable passions, which never fail to seize upon prematurely emancipated man." Why do British writers never think of these considera-

tions in connexion with American slavery? We are inclined to regard Russian slavery as a great element in the military strength of that may be quadrupled in number, power, energy, people. It gives her government a vast amount and industry, and yet, like the rushing rapids of physical strength to cultivate the earth, and and industry, and yet, like the rushing rapids of physical strength to cultivate the earth, and to employ in war. When taken in connexion onward through strife, sin, and sorrow to distheir superstitious devotion to their emperor and to the conquest, and the cool and calculamony with their nature, including as an essen- ernment, we think that Europe has cause for

TELEGRAPHIC FRAT. -The New York and New Orleans telegraph line, at noon to-day, sent and received messages to and from each terminus yers can sleep as muc with as much ease as though it were only to keep out of mischief. and from Philadelphia or Boston. At twelve o'clock, a message of thirty-four words, addressed to the New Orleans Picayune, was sent from the office in this city direct, and an answer was returned in less than five minutes. The distance between New York and New Orleans, by telegraph, is over nineteen hundred miles; and we are informed the above feat has never been performed before to-day, since the establishment of telegraphs in this country. IN. Y. Com. Adv.

How to BE A Woman of Fashion.—To be a woman of fashion is one of the easiest things in the world." A late writer thus describes it to the poor the sun-light, or heard up the pure air of heaven to deal it out as merchandise to others at fifty per cent. profit.—Phrenological Journal.

Buy every thing you do ; smile on all mankind but your husband; be happy everywhere but at home; hate the country; adore Paris; neglect your children; nurse lap-dogs; and go to church every time you get a new shawl.

A good conscience seats the mind on a rich to elect Delegates to the National Democratic throne of lasting quiet, but horror waits upon a guilty soul.

HOAXING LEANNED BODIES.—The broadest and most laughable attempt of this kind we ever heard of is related by the venerable Matinfluence which Russia exercises over European affairs, makes her at the present moment an object of peculiar interest.

The resources and power of this empire are such as to make her character and purposes of interest to mankind in general. Russia in European affairs, makes her character and purposes of interest to mankind in general. Russia in European affairs, makes her character and purposes of interest to mankind in general. Russia in European affairs, makes her at the present moment and philosophical societies, which was the more remarkable from his being a scientific and well-read man. But he at length explained the myster contains one million five hundred thousand the properties of the venerable Mathematical of the venerable of the venerabl rope contains one million five hundred thousand square miles. Were it peopled as densely as the British islands, which contain but ninety-one thousand square miles, it would have a population of three hundred millions. It is true that of this territory a great portion is forest, or extends so far to the north as to present almost insuperable obstacles to the cultivation of the soil. Yet, even in her deserts, it is said that there are vast ranges of pastures. palmed off upon that body some most ridiculous deceptions. Among other things, he took his grandmother's fan, and, having ingeniously twisted, gummed and painted and prepared it, sent it to the society as the wing of a bat! Matthew Carey says "it was received with due solemnity, and a vote of thanks was passed to the donor. A debate arose as to the species of bat to which it belonged; and a committee of seven was appointed to ascertain whether it was the wing of a Madagascar or Canada bat. The committee sat three weeks, and after con-

> EQUALITY OF THE RACES .- This is the subject of a new work by John Campbell, which has just issued from the press in Philadelphia. To prove the inferiority of the negro to the white race, the writer adduces many facts, both ancient and modern. We have only room for the following extract:

"I take it for granted that no dark race of men has ever been equal to a white race. Equal numbers, ceteris paribus, the dark race must submit to the fair; the two cannot exist tosubmit to the fair; the two cannot exist to-gether in the same community on terms of equality. I speak not here of the justice or in-justice of the matter—I only speak of the fact: the whole history of the world proves it. It is an actual fact, a truth, a reality, as it was five thousand years ago, so it was four, and three, and two, and one thousand years ago—so it is to-day, that the dark races have always to yield to the superior intellect of the white. Never at any given time, from the most infi-Never at any given time, from the most infi-nitely remote antiquity until now, has there ever appeared a race of negroes, that is, men with woolly heads, flat noses, thick and protru-ding lips, who has ever emerged from a state of savageism or barbarism, to even a demi-civil-ization: look to the West Indies, to Brazil, to Australia, to the Gold Coast, to Zanguebar, to Congo, to Senegambia, to Ashantee, nay, to the civilization under his Imperial Highness Faustin, the first Emperor of Hayti, and answer me, ye Garrisons, and Philipses, and Folsoms, and Smiths, what has this race done in ive thousand years ?"

DECLINE OF ROYAL AND NOBLE FAMILIES .-Burke, in the "Anecdotes of the Peerage," says: "It has often occurred to us that a very interesting paper might be written on the rise and fall of English families. Truly does Dr. Borlase remark, that 'the most lasting houses have only their seasons, more or less, of a cernow hangs above their heads.

The slavery of Russia is one of the most remarkable features of the constitution of that country. It is computed that at least forty millions of her population are slaves. Now, we appeal to all dispersionate winds when the state of the constitutional strength: they have their spring and summer, sunshine glare, their wane, decline and death.' Take, for example, the Plantagenets, the Staffords, and the Nevilles, the three most illustrious names on the roll of royal arms, it would soon be discovered that 'the aspiring blood of Lancaster' had sunk into the ground. The princely stream flows at the present time through very humble veins. Among the lineal descendants of Edmund of Woodstock, earl of Kent, sixth son of Edward I., king of England, entitled to quarter the royal arms, occur Mr. Joseph Smart, of Halestown, butcher, and Mr. George Wilmot, keeper of the turn-pike gate at Cooper's bank, near Dudley; and mong the descendants of Thomas Plantagenet. duke of Gloucester, fifth son of Edward I., we may mention Mr. Stephen James Penny, the late sexton of St. George's, Hanover Square."

EXTRAVAGANCE .- A New York letter says, it is stated that the importation of silk goods and other fancy fabrics for ladies' dresses, into the port of New York, varies from one to three millions of dollars in value weekly, and that the cost of these gewgaws for the fairer part of our population is what drains the country of specie, and brings on commercial distress; so if the ladies go upon the principle of rule or ruin, they will be pretty sure to accomplish one of their purposes."—Buffalo Courier.

Gen. Joe Lane was dinnered publicly, on the 1st, by his friends in Vanderberg county, Indiana. It was respectably attended, and passed off pleasantly. The General in his address showed that he had no objection to running for the Presidency, but modestly said he would prefer that Cass, Dickinson, or Douglas should

A writer says that women require more sleep than men, and farmers less than those engaged in almost any other occupation. Editors, re-porters, and doctors need no sleep at all. Law-yers can sleep as much as they please, and thus

A gentleman of Newburgh, in overhauling some old family papers the other day, came across the original order book of Burgoyne, used by him in his march from Canada to Sara-

The Peoria Democratic Press says a Mr. Hayes of Dewitt county has 2,800 hogs for market this season, of which number 1,800 will average 300 lbs. At the price which at present promises to be obtained, these hogs can not bring less

A wise man, said Seneca, is provided for occurrences of any kind; the good he manages, the bad he vanishes; in prosperity he betrays no presumption, and in adversity he feels no despondency.

There was a grand bear and dog fight at St Louis last week. Barbarous fun for civilized people.

Another German Protestant Asylum is about to be erected at Louisville.